

Species	Call Description
American toad	Musical trill, long (20) seconds, high-pitches
Bullfrog	Foghorn, deep bass note slowly repeating
Chorus frog	Finger over the teeth of a comb, a repeated "crreeekkk"
Cope's Gray Treefrog	Nasally "wa-a-a", 3 second flute trill, faster and harsher than Gray Treefrog
Crawfish Frog	Guttural sound, snore, hogs at feeding time
Cricket frog	Sound of metal balls clicked together, shaking a spray can
Fowler's Toad	Nasal "waaah", 1-4 seconds, life-guard whistle
Gray Treefrog	Flute-like trill, slow and melodic, 30 seconds
Green tree-frog	Resembles the "queenk, queenk, queenk" of a cowbell
Green frog	Plucked banjo string or tight rubber band
N. Leopard frog	Rattling snore, 3 seconds, like a creaky door and then chuckling, chattering teeth
Plains Leopard frog	"chuck-chuck-chuck" does not vary in pitch
S. Leopard frog	Chuckle-like, guttural trills, grunts, like thumb on a balloon
Pickerel frog	Slow, steady snore, 1-2 seconds
E. Spadefoot	Young crow, explosive grunt
Spring Peeper	"peep, peerp" sleighbells, can become a quick trill
Wood Frog	Duck-like quacks, hoarse low-pitched croaking, "cack-a-hack"

In Indiana, NAAMP is coordinated by staff in the Wildlife Diversity Section (WDS) of the Indiana Dept. of Natural Resources' Division of Fish and Wildlife. The WDS is responsible for the conservation and management of Indiana's more than 750 species of non-game and endangered fish and wildlife. This program is supported entirely through public donations to Indiana's Nongame Fund and the State Wildlife Grants program administered by the US Fish and Wildlife Service.



Wildlife Diversity Section
<http://www.in.gov/dnr/fishwild/2356.htm>

NAAMP
<http://www.pwrc.usgs.gov/naamp/>

IN AMP
<http://www.in.gov/dnr/fishwild/3325.htm>

**For more information contact
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Quick Reference Guide for Volunteers



Indiana Amphibian Monitoring Program

As of 2008, one-third of amphibian species (out of 6,260 assessed) were considered globally threatened or extinct.

-IUCN Red List Status

(http://www.iucnredlist.org/amphibians/redlist_status#nogo1)

Why monitor frogs & toads?

Amphibian populations throughout the world have been experiencing declines; possible causes include habitat loss and degradation, pollution, disease, increased UV radiation, and the introduction of exotic species. Long-term monitoring allows us to keep an eye on frog and toad populations, so we can take the proper steps needed to protect them.

How do I help?

Volunteer data contributes to the monitoring of amphibian populations, helps to update distribution maps and increase our understanding of breeding phenology (when frogs call). In short, your data aids in amphibian conservation.

What is IN AMP?

The Indiana Amphibian Monitoring Program is a part of the North American Amphibian Monitoring Program (NAAMP).

Volunteers drive a pre-determined route and listen for calling frogs and toads. There are ten stops per route, and volunteers listen for five minutes at each stop. Routes are driven at least a half hour after sunset, and should be run at least once per window. Volunteers record their data and send it to the state coordinator.

Windows

Windows are the timeframes when data is collected. IN AMP has 3 windows, each with a minimum temperature requirement.

Window 1

February 21– March 31

Min. Temperature of 42° F

Window 2

April 15– May 15

Min. Temperature of 50°F

Window 3

June 1– June 30

Min. Temperature of 55°F

Volunteer requirements

- Be at least 18 years old . (Children are more than welcome to accompany adults, but the adult with be in charge of the data collection.)
- Complete the Frog Call quiz
- Collect data at least once per window
- Enter data by Sept. 15
- Follow all NAAMP protocols for data collection

What do bring when you are monitoring

- Thermometer
- Pencil
- Datasheet
- Flashlight
- Field guides, notes, frog call cds

Monitoring Tips

- Safety first! Never collect data in unsafe conditions
- Bring a friend. It's safer and they can help with navigation.
- Drive your route once in the daytime before you drive it at night.
- You must get out of your car when listening
- You must listen for 5 minutes at each stop

Indiana Frog and Toad Breeding Seasons

Species Name	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.
Chorus Frog							
Wood Frog							
Spring Peeper							
S. Leopard Frog							
Crawfish Frog							
N. Leopard Frog							
Plains Leopard Frog							
American Toad							
Pickrel Frog							
Spadefoot Toad							
Gray Treefrogs							
Cricket Frog							
Fowler's Toad							
Green Frog							
Green Tree Frog							
Bullfrog							

Indiana Frog and Toad Ranges

	State wide	North	Central	South	Range Notes
American Toad					Not in lower Wabash Valley
Bullfrog					
Chorus Frog					
Cope's Gray Treefrog					North to Muncie Endangered
Crawfish Frog					western
Cricket Frog					Rare in northern IN
E. Gray Treefrog					South to Indianapolis
Fowler's Toad					
Green Frog					
Green Tree Frog					Vanderburg Co.
N. Leopard Frog					Extreme southeast
Pickrel Frog					Not in NW prairie & lower Wabash
Plains Leopard Frog					Rare
S. Leopard Frog					West-central
Spadefoot Toad					Harrison Co.
Spring Peeper					
Wood Frog					

